





## Even on Cheap Chocolates

Russia Gets Too Much Lenin  
In Two Years of Centennial

By Bernard Gwertzman

MOSCOW, April 23 (NYT).—Leonid I. Brezhnev ended his three-hour speech on Lenin the other day with the slogan "Lenin lives, Lenin lives, and Lenin will live." One Russian, reflecting a general mood here, added later, "But at least he has only one 100th birthday."

It is fashionable in Moscow now to ridicule the massive Lenin campaign, to point to rows of unsold Lenin books, the bare shelves of posters that hung from every street corner, the dull, lifeless oratory, and the insensitivity to Lenin as a person that characterized the drive.

Some Russians have said that the campaign—which ended with Lenin's birthday yesterday—had some redeeming qualities. A few interesting new books on Lenin were issued, some fascinating newspaper clips were liberated from archives, and more than a few interesting debates were held in private on what Lenin would have thought about contemporary Soviet society.

The main fault with the Lenin campaign, most people seem to agree, was its being infected with the traditional Soviet syndrome of "overkill." The efforts at quality were overshadowed by the gross and silly.

## Lenin Wouldn't Like It

Whatever Lenin's real qualities, Russians tend to regard him now as a decent, modest man, who disliked sham, pompously and excessive adulation. He is compared favorably with Stalin and Khrushchev. His official "short" biography (there is no full-length one published), which has been read by millions, states that Lenin was opposed to his comrades making a major celebration out of his fiftieth birthday. Many intellectuals have charged that the campaign violated Lenin's own wishes and was "un-Leninist" in its execution.

The campaign generated some curiosity when it began in late 1968 and early 1969, but in the last few months, interest had seriously waned. Ordinary people displayed their apathy by simply boycotting most of the torrent of books, films, and lectures that the party propagandists turned out.

Even the official press had been compelled to criticize the over-enthusiasm of party activists. Why should a routine date be called a contest in honor of Lenin?

Paris Calls In Army  
To Attack Garbage

PARIS, April 23 (AP).—Paris today called in army help to shift about 25,000 tons of garbage piled in the streets since garbage men went on strike on Friday.

The prefect (senior administrator) of the city said troops will start the clean-up tomorrow morning. About 140 private trucks will also be used.

Cairo Jets  
Raid Israeli  
Posts in Sinai  
2 Civilians Killed  
In Golan Ambush

CAIRO, April 23 (NYT).—Egyptian fighter-bombers carried out a midnight raid last night against Israeli military positions about 60 miles east of the Suez Canal, Cairo's military spokesman reported today.

It was the fourth Egyptian air strike reported since last Saturday and one of few undertaken at night.

The planes attacked Israeli camps near the Mediterranean, the spokesman said, touching off explosions and fires.

Egyptian heavy artillery tonight shelled Israeli positions on the Suez Canal, a military spokesman said in Cairo. Reuters reported.

[A lone Egyptian raider attacked Israeli positions in the central sector of the Suez Canal this afternoon, an Israeli Army spokesman said, according to a Reuters report from Tel Aviv.]

He said the plane caused no casualties.

[Shortly after midnight last night in a similar one-plane raid by an Egyptian combat aircraft, a number of bombs were dropped near Nahal Yam, on the northern coast of Sinai, causing neither injuries nor damage, the Israeli spokesman said.]

[At the same time, the spokesman said, Israeli jets twice raided Egyptian military targets today in intermittent attacks across the Suez Canal. All planes returned safely to base, he said.]

**Ambush Kills Civilians**  
JERUSALEM, April 23 (NYT).—Two Israeli civilians touring the Golan Heights were killed today and five others were wounded when infiltrators from Syria ambushed their cars on the main road less than a mile from the cease-fire line.

The attackers, numbering about 30, were said by Israeli military officials tonight to be Syrian soldiers.

They fired at point-blank range with submachine guns, a witness said, and might have killed all 11 occupants of two cars if one of them, a hitchhiker, soldier, had not fired back. His fire was apparently effective enough to break up the attack.

The attack occurred near Nahal Geshur, on the least traveled of three main roads in the occupied Golan Heights.

It seemed likely that Israeli authorities may seek to respond to the incident, perhaps with extensive military action.

It was the second terrorist attack against tourists in as many days. Ten tourists, including three Americans, were among 21 persons injured yesterday in a grenade attack in Nabulus, in the occupied West Bank of Jordan.

The victims in both incidents were among thousands of tourists, foreign and Israeli, taking advantage of balmy weather during the week-long Passover holiday.



MOVING UP—A Cambodian soldier pulling a 75 mm. recoilless rifle into position on the outskirts of Saang during the drive to oust the Viet Cong from the town.

GI Cut Urged  
By Mansfield

(Continued from Page 1)

authorizing and appropriating funds for the Defense Department later this year.

Democratic sources said that could take the form of an amendment seeking to impose a flat ceiling on U.S. forces in Western Europe, or an effort to cut the military budget in a fashion that would require manpower reductions.

Sen. Mansfield would not discuss his strategy.

The issue may reach the Senate early in the summer, and it could lead to a clash between the Democratic hierarchy there and the administration, certain to oppose such legislation.

There are now some 310,000 American troops in Europe, plus about 330,000 dependents and 14,000 civilian employees of the military.

Sen. Mansfield said the up-keep cost last year was more than \$1.6 billion.

After West German Chancellor Willy Brandt declared his opposition to U.S. reductions, Sen. Mansfield warned in the Senate that resistance to troop cuts now would render "the more likely a precipitate and perhaps complete withdrawal of U.S. forces from Europe."

Sen. Mansfield said he isn't advocating a total pullout, but considers a substantial reduction long overdue.

The terms of his resolution would leave it to the administration to decide upon the meaning of substantial reductions.

A switch to direct legislation designed to force a cutback would have Congress make the decision as to its size.

Cambodian Troops Recapture  
Town as Viet Cong Withdraw

SAANG, Cambodia, April 23 (AP).—Cambodian troops led by a colonel who threw stones at his armorers as they tried to move them out of Saang today in Cambodia's first clear-cut victory over the Viet Cong.

But the guerrillas were gone when the Cambodian troops arrived here this afternoon. Only an old Buddhist monk in an orange robe was left in town. He sat laughing to himself.

The Viet Cong had held Saang just 18 miles south of Phnom Penh since Sunday. It was their deepest penetration into Cambodia and a challenge to Cambodia's honor.

It took almost three hours for the inexperienced Cambodian troops to move 800 yards from their lines to the edge of Saang. A fantastic volume of fire sprang from their ranks; automatic rifles, machine guns and even pistols

were used against an enemy that wasn't there and didn't answer back.

Every 40 yards or so, the Cambodians stopped while the recoilless rifles, rocket grenades and mortars were fired in ahead. Then the march continued.

The crackle of burning buildings ahead seemed for a moment to sound like Viet Cong fire and the troops were anxious. A colonel then booted one soldier in the trousers and threw a stone at an armored car to get it moving.

Along the way, there was a burst-out sawmill, a complete block of houses set ablaze by Cambodian artillery and a school building with gaping holes gouged out by recoilless rifle fire.

The population of Saang, about 3,000 before Sunday, had either left with the Viet Cong or disappeared into the bush. The Viet Cong left no bodies behind and seemed to have neatly locked up all the shops in the village.

Troops stumbled into one well-constructed bunker that might have been a command headquarters built to withstand Cambodian artillery. But no documents were found.

Gen. Sosthen Fernandez, who headed the Cambodian forces, said that his men had routed elements of the 51st and 513th Viet Cong Battalions. He said that his information came "through our intelligence network."

After moving through Saang, the troops headed out after the Viet Cong—but not too quickly—moving 2 1/2 miles past the village.

There were no Cambodian casualties in the final assault. The last Cambodian to be wounded was hit early in the morning when a Viet Cong soldier, posted in a building at the edge of Saang, fired on the Cambodians to cover the retreat of his comrades from the heart of town.

The officials declined to specify what military aid Indonesia would be sending or when it would arrive "because our enemies would very much like to know that, too."

However, it is believed here that Indonesia will initially provide the Cambodian Army with ammunition, communications equipment, bombs and spare parts. The two nations, both long-time recipients of Soviet and Chinese Communist military aid until their governments shifted to the right, have compatible weapon stocks.

The agreement to provide Indonesian arms to Cambodia accompanied diplomatic moves in Jakarta by the Indonesian government to win regional support for an international conference on Cambodia. The Indonesians, according to well-informed sources here, have contacted Southeast Asian nations, as well as Japan, Australia and New Zealand, in an effort to rally international support for the new Phnom Penh regime in the fast-growing war with the Communists.

**Shortage Acute**  
The Indonesian agreement was the first apparent success in the intense campaign being waged here, in the face of an increasingly acute arms shortage, for outside help in stemming the North Vietnamese and Viet Cong military offensive. Foreign Minister Yem Sambaur has been pressing the heads of foreign missions here, including the American Embassy, for a response to Premier Lon Nol's request last week for military aid from the outside world.

Observers here see the Indonesian efforts to aid Cambodia as an effort to create a regional climate of support that would permit large-scale American aid here.

When asked about the possibility of U.S. military assistance, a high government source said yesterday, "We have received no official reply yet, but we have the impression that the position of the American government is favorable."

Yesterday the government press agency published a letter from the leaders of the Cambodian National Assembly to Senate Majority Leader Mike Mansfield, D., Mont., expressing astonishment at his opposition to American military aid to Cambodia.

"We know and respect your courageous position against the military intervention of the United States in South Vietnam," the letter said, "and that is why we are deeply astonished at this contradictory position you take regarding the intervention of the Viet Cong and North Vietnamese armies against a peaceful and neutral Cambodia."

Indonesians To Send Arms To Cambodia

By T. D. Allman and Laurence Stern

PHNOM PENH, April 23 (WP).—Indonesia has agreed in principle to provide the Cambodian Army with military assistance, high official sources said here last night.

The sources, close to Premier Lon Nol, said bilateral negotiations were continuing here "in a fraternal atmosphere" and that Indonesian aid would reach Cambodia "soon."

The officials declined to specify what military aid Indonesia would be sending or when it would arrive "because our enemies would very much like to know that, too."

However, it is believed here that Indonesia will initially provide the Cambodian Army with ammunition, communications equipment, bombs and spare parts. The two nations, both long-time recipients of Soviet and Chinese Communist military aid until their governments shifted to the right, have compatible weapon stocks.

U.S. Loses 14 Aircraft Over  
Vietnam and Laos in 2 Days

SAIGON, April 23 (UPI).—The U.S. command said today four more American planes and two more helicopters have been shot down over Vietnam and Laos, bringing to 14 the number of aircraft losses reported in the past two days.

The plane losses were announced as military sources told of continuing South Vietnamese operations in Cambodia and more U.S. air attacks against North Vietnamese troops besieging the Green Beret camps of Dak Seang and Dak Pek.

Two Americans were killed, nine wounded and one was missing in the six air crashes reported today. Yesterday, spokesmen reported eight planes downed, killing one airman, wounding four and leaving three missing.

One of the downed planes was an EC-47 Gooney Bird reconnaissance plane. It crashed into a jungle mountain overlooking the A Shau valley, a half-mile from the Laos border, after being hit by ground fire. Two Americans were killed and five injured in the crash.

A propeller-driven A-1 Skyraider was hit by ground fire and crashed yesterday 47 miles southwest of Da Nang. Its pilot was rescued.

Two American planes were hit over Laos—an Air Force F-4 Phantom whose two crewmen parachuted to safety in Thailand and a Marine Corps OV-10 Bronco reconnaissance. One Bronco crewman was rescued and the other is missing.

Four Americans were injured yesterday in the loss of two Army light helicopters, one in the A Shau Valley 65 miles northwest of Da Nang, and the other in Tay Ninh Province, 62 miles northwest of Saigon.

Military sources said South Vietnamese troops had killed 16 more Viet Cong and seized 20 tons of munitions and 150 weapons yesterday.

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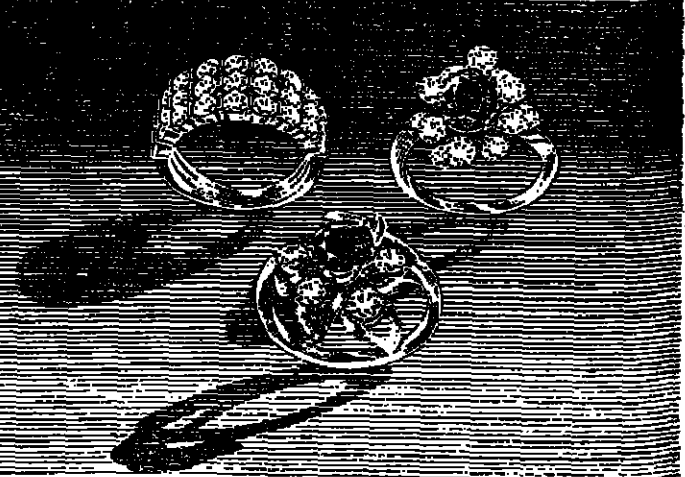
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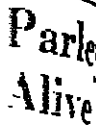
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## Unofficial Results in Colombia Give Regime Man Victory

BOGOTA, April 23 (UPI)—Government candidate Misael Pastrana Borrero was elected president of Colombia by a 64,612-vote margin over his nearest challenger, ex-dictator Gustavo Rojas Pinilla, sources said today.

Sources at the National Registration Board gave final official results from Sunday's election as: Mr. Pastrana Borrero 1,610,841; Mr. Rojas Pinilla, 1,546,023.

Board officials said the totals were based on final results from 520 municipalities throughout Colombia, and absentee ballots, cast abroad.

#### Term Begins in August

Mr. Pastrana Borrero will succeed incumbent President Carlos Lleras Restrepo whose term of office ends in August. Mr. Pastrana Borrero will govern the country in the 1970-74 period.

The government appeared in complete control of the situation throughout the country today. Authorities reported calm in all major cities. It eased tight security measures that have prevailed in Bogotá.

The government meanwhile brushed aside Mr. Rojas Pinilla's threat to start a revolution if he was not officially declared the next president.



Misael Pastrana Borrero

Colombian Army troops yesterday placed Mr. Rojas Pinilla under house arrest, seized at least ten leaders of his party and occupied party headquarters to block further demonstrations supporting his claim to the presidency.

The steps were taken under a state of siege decree, equivalent to martial law, imposed by the government Tuesday night to quell rioting by Mr. Rojas Pinilla's supporters. They charged the government had tampered with the ballots.

## Bonn Bid for Warsaw Ties Underlined in Brandt Note

BOON, April 23 (NYT)—Chancellor Willy Brandt has written personally to the Polish Communist leader, Wladyslaw Gomulka, to underline the West German government's earnestness in seeking normal relations with Poland, it was disclosed today.

Mr. Brandt's letter was delivered by State Secretary Georg Ferdinand Duckwitz, who started a crucial round of talks with the Polish government yesterday on opening official ties. Presumably the letter reached Mr. Gomulka today on his return from the Lenin centenary celebrations in Moscow.

A government source said Mr. Brandt had expressed his conviction that "we will reach an agreement" to Mr. Gomulka, despite all difficulties.

[West German and Polish legal experts today held two hours of discussions in the Warsaw Foreign Ministry, apparently on the subject of consular rights, United Press International reported. Poland and West Germany have only

trade missions in each other's capital, without consular rights.]

The main obstacle to rapprochement between West Germany and Poland has been the issue of the Oder-Neisse line. The Poles have demanded for years that Bonn "recognize" the line as the "final" western frontier of Poland and thus relinquish all residual claims to the former German lands behind it.

The German government has voiced a strong desire to reach an accommodation on this issue but has made clear that its treaty commitments to the Western allies make it impossible for Bonn to define Germany's final frontiers until a general peace treaty is signed.

Mr. Duckwitz is understood to be trying to persuade the Poles to accept a formula that would entail West Germany's "respect" of the Oder-Neisse line until a German peace treaty is arranged by the United States, Soviet Union, Britain and France.

## Trinidad Begins Talks To End Revolt

### U.S. Task Force Arrives Offshore

(Continued from Page 1)

ing the government negotiating team had rejected a demand that the rebel troops should be allowed to keep their arms if they surrendered.

A U.S. Embassy spokesman, who confirmed the arrival of the U.S. Navy task force, said the warships would remain outside territorial waters.

The task force is believed to be carrying 3,000 Marines and 15 helicopters. U.S. officials say it is there primarily to evacuate the 1,300 American residents and tourists if their safety is imperiled by the black power mutiny.

Two British frigates, each with 263 men, helicopters and guided missiles, have also been alerted to protect British lives and property should the situation get out of hand.

Mr. Williams called on Britain, the United States and Venezuela for aid when the rioting flared on Tuesday, but his office today denied reports that foreign troops would be used to maintain law and order.

Mr. Granger's arrest brought the number of black power supporters held to 44. In addition five soldiers were detained after mutinous troops burned down a military volunteers camp on the outskirts of Port of Spain yesterday.

Mr. Granger, 34, heads the black power organization, the National Joint Action Committee, which has been advocating violence as a means of forcing a solution to the island's chronic unemployment and winning black predominance in Trinidad's economic life.

He is a former president of the University Students' Guild here and students today closed the university to demand his release. They formed a human chain across the entrance to the campus and demanded an immediate end to

## Papal Visit To Sardinia Protested

CAGLIARI, Sardinia, April 23 (UPI)—About 20 supporters of a former French priest who calls himself Pope Clement XV today protested the visit tomorrow of Pope Paul VI to Sardinia.

They said the visit was an insult to the homeless and hungry.

Tens of thousands of islanders, many dressed in goat skins and walking barefoot, continued to pour into Cagliari for the papal visit, the first ever made voluntarily by a pope to Sardinia.

Followers of Clement XV, or Michel Collin, who was expelled from Italy last year as an "undesirable," passed out leaflets attacking Pope Paul's visit. They said that he lived among treasures at the Vatican while thousands of Sardinians went hungry and homeless.

There were no incidents. Many persons awaiting the papal visit ignored the demonstrators. They also ignored four self-described anarchists staging a hunger strike to protest the pope's visit.

Handbills Distributed

Supporters of Mr. Collin, who calls himself "the pope of Fatima" and describes Pope Paul as "the last anti-Christ," distributed leaflets attacking the pope last year in Rome, Milan and at the papal summer residence of Castelgandolfo.

Mr. Collin proclaimed that the world would end last Feb. 20. Police escorted him to the French-Italian border on Feb. 11.

Meanwhile, the streets and buildings of Cagliari were cleaned, painted and decorated with the flags of Italy, Sardinia and the Vatican as officials rushed to get ready for the papal visit.

His visit is for the announced purpose of honoring a statue of the Virgin Mary which washed ashore 600 years ago near the fishing village of Bonaria and became the most venerated religious object on the island.

But Sebastiano Cardinal Baggio, archbishop of Cagliari, told newsmen that the pope also hoped to encourage development of Sardinia, possibly the most backward region of Italy, and erase the "black legend" of lawlessness on the island.

## Mirror Dispute May Shut Major British Papers

LONDON, April 23 (Reuters)—Plans for a strike at Britain's Daily Mirror today threatened to shut down the country's national press.

Leaders of the National Graphical Association said that they would call their members off the job at the Mirror within two weeks unless a pay demand is met.

A spokesman for the Mirror was not immediately available for comment, but Tuesday the Newspaper Publishers' Association said that further disruption at the Mirror because of industrial unrest by union members could lead to a complete shutdown in Fleet Street, home of Britain's national press. Fifteen national newspapers—including those published only on Sunday—could be affected.

The NGA members are linotype operators, machine operators and technicians. The machine operators are seeking a pay increase.



UNDER CONTROL—Trinidad police arresting a black power demonstrator in Port of Spain.

emergency regulations, the release of all those detained under the emergency rules, an end to "police intimidation" and the resignation of the government.

#### 'Life for Life'

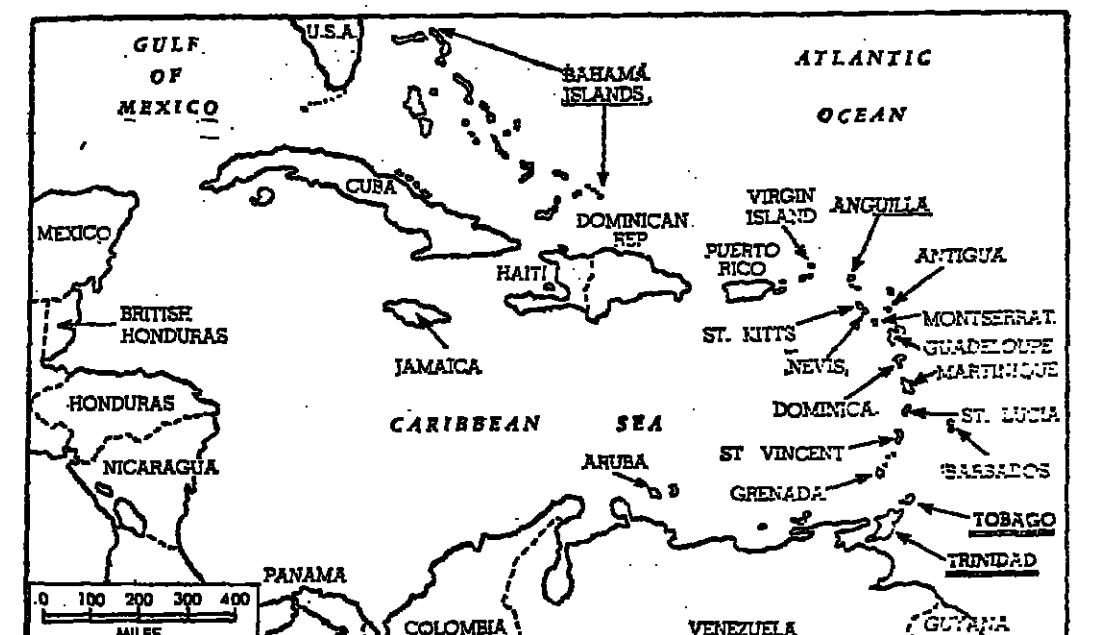
LONDON, April 23 (AP)—

Michael X, Trinidad-born leader of Britain's Black Movement, said in a statement after a meeting of Trinidadians in London:

"The problem of Trinidad must be solved by Trinidadians. Guns from the United States and frigates from England are no help to

a people looking for more bread and butter.

"Interference in our internal problems will not be tolerated. Our instructions to all nationalities living in the United Kingdom in the event of British interference locally is life for life."



## Blacks Fight Age-Old Exploitation

## Caribbean Uproar Fired by Economic Ills

(Continued from Page 1)

simply an intellectual crust, while in other instances it amounts to tough political opposition. In still others, as in the current Trinidadian demonstrations, the movements pull together the poor, the dissident, unionists, the unemployed, government officials, Communists, religious African nationalists, black nationalists, political theorists and students.

The great majority of the Caribbean activists are young—few are over 40.

They may borrow freely from the rhetoric and trappings of the black American revolution—Afros, sun glasses, dashikis and sandals—but most say black power in the West Indies must be tailored for the West Indies. They point out a crucial factor: "We're in the minority here—blacks are the minority in the United States."

#### Not U.S. Export

While connecting the great impact of the black revolution in the United States, activists here quickly add that West Indians, such as the Jamaican Marcus Garvey Jr. and Trinidadian Stokely Carmichael, have played crucial roles in the development of black pride in the United States. Thus, they say, black-power convictions are not entirely a United States export.

The leadership of the many factions includes many West Indians who have studied, lived or worked in the United States, Britain or Canada.

In Trinidad and Tobago, where 36 percent of the population is black Indian, black-power advocates who seek alliances with "our black Indian brothers" have been moderately successful, especially in the urban areas.

The movement seeks to change the values of the West Indian community "from British in our thinking," a Jamaican student said, "to black, black, black."

#### Local History Pushed

As in the United States, the movements have caused intense interest in local history from a black perspective.

In Guyana, Guyana, the leader of a long-ago slave rebellion, was recently made a national hero.

History is a vital element of black pride, but the cutting edge of the movement is economic.

The distribution of wealth is a major cause of discontent in the West Indies. Foreign investors control most of the natural resources—oil, bauxite, tourism, sugar—in the nations that have them.

Local businesses are generally run by local whites, Chinese, East Indians, Jews, Syrians or Portuguese.

In addition, to a great extent, the black-power movement is the organizing of the black have-nots against the black haves.

#### Guyana Is Exception

With Guyana a notable exception, the movement is anti-government or at least consistently critical of government. Much of the hostility is rooted in a disappointment with the black government's slowness to respond and in disappointment with the costly deals

governments had to make to inter-leave and sellouts of national potential.

In addition, there is disappointment, as one militant said, that "the Afro-Saxons" now in government could be as uncaring as whites.

The dissidents' disappointment persists despite the frequently militant stands taken by black government leaders.

Many have said, as did the deputy prime minister of Barbados, James Cameron Tudor: "We are black power—we have control of the government."

Mr. Tudor, who was wearing a dashiki, conceded, however, that neither Barbados nor any of the other nations associated with the British Commonwealth in the Caribbean controlled their economies. It is this point, among others, that dissidents seize upon to distinguish between the black power they advocate and the black power advocated by the black establishment.

#### Rhetoric Not Examined

Jamaica's Minister of Youth and Community Development, Sen. Hector Wynter, declared, "We know what the problems are, just like the dissidents, but we are saddled with the job of solving them—and died with the job of creating change."

"The trouble with many dissidents is that they accept the rhetoric of black power without examining it. We have black political power and this should indeed lead us to black economic power."

Marcus Garvey Jr., a Jamaican African nationalist, the son of the founder of modern-day African nationalism, said: "It is ridiculous to say we have black power when we have a black prime minister and a black governor general."

"Black power is black awareness, pride in race, black institutions with black leadership, black economic prosperity, black unity in the national and international scene and not this current economic structure where the white man is at the top and a huge black mass submerged in inferiority, like the hidden portion of an iceberg."

With the exception of the Bahamas, just outside the Caribbean, the area is plagued by high unemployment and underemployment. Most governments concede that 20 percent of their work force is out of work.

#### Look to Puerto Rico

In some of these island communities during the last two decades, the main idea has been to utilize the principles of Puerto Rico's successful boot-strap program. The island nations sought to encourage industrialization by bringing in U.S. companies.

Foreign companies were granted tax incentives. Tourism was promoted. Overseas operators were brought in to exploit the natural wealth in bauxite in Guyana and Jamaica and the oil in Trinidad and Tobago.

But while foreign investments throughout the Caribbean represent to blacks in government the "best possible" long-term programs for national economic growth, to dis-

sidents the deals represent giveaways and sellouts of national potential.

That has presented a problem in the Bahamas, where the prime minister, Lynden O. Pindling, began a "friendship campaign" to urge the predominantly black nation to be nicer to white tourists.

The more, opponents, observers and some government people agree, was necessitated in part by a black awareness that has made many Bahamians reluctant to play the traditional roles tourism demands.

#### Some Aren't Nice

In a recent speech to the 165,000 Bahamians, Mr. Pindling stressed that while "some tourists will not be nice and some will be easier to like than others," Bahamians should remember that tourism is the source of 70 percent of the nation's income.

He spoke at the start of a national "friendship campaign" designed to maintain the tourist trade.

Moments before he went on the radio to tell the nation that the revenue from the rental of two hotel rooms would pay the annual salary of one school teacher, two angry Bahamians working on the Nassau docks lashed out at a white tourist for taking their photograph "without asking first."

"This is the Bahamas," one black man shouted. "You don't own this country."

An American Negro urged the men—both middle-aged Bahamians, who survive by cleaning hotel rooms and some half-drunk Americans will give me as much in a tip as my cousin make cutting sugar cane in a day."

The hotel worker spoke while standing on the edge of a black power rally of 3,000 people late one night in Woodford Square in Port of Spain.

"I like making money," he said. "Sure, it's more than many government officials make, but I cannot forget my cousins."

Then, on the speaker's platform, the leftist union leader Clive Nubes shouted to the crowd: "The white pigs—you must hate them. You must hate your enemy. You must hate your enemy if you're to destroy him."

To this, many in the crowd shouted: "Power! Power!"

The hotel worker laughed lightly. "You know," he said, "I want to keep what I've got, help my cousins and the country and I don't want to hate anybody, really. The dilemmas are there, aren't they?"

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## Would Change Constitution

## Senate Panel Recommends Eliminating Electoral College

WASHINGTON, April 23 (UPI).—The Senate Judiciary Committee recommended today amending the Constitution to change America's 180-year-old system of electing its President.

Breaking an 11-month deadlock, the committee approved 11-0 a constitutional amendment sponsored by Sen. Birch Bayh, D., Ind., to eliminate the Electoral College and provide for the direct, popular election of the President on a one-man-one-vote basis.

The House of Representatives has already approved a similar amendment.

Although the Bayh amendment got an almost 2-to-1 majority in the committee, it will have tougher sledding in the Senate itself, where a two-thirds majority will be required. If the amendment is adopted by the Senate, and the

House accepts minor changes, it would require ratification by 38 states within a seven-year period to become part of the U.S. Constitution.

As finally approved by the committee, the amendment would take effect one year after April 15 following ratification. That meant that if 38 states voted ratification by April 15, 1971, the 1972 presidential election would be run under the new system.

Legislatures in 45 of the 50 states meet in 1971. Talking with reporters briefly after the Judiciary Committee action, Sen. Bayh said: "The vote means a strong majority of the Judiciary Committee believes we need to reform the presidential election system."

Sen. James O. Eastland, D., Miss., chairman of the committee, took a somewhat different view. He noted that the committee was almost evenly split during votes on other election reform proposals.

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William F. Schmick told the annual ANPA meeting here Tuesday that the "drift and tone of Mr. Agnew's speeches—the thrust, to borrow his words—can hardly be squared with an investigative, unqualified respect for freedom of the press; nor can Attorney General John Mitchell's statement following attempts to subpoena news tapes, films and unedited files and reporters' notebooks."

Mr. Schmick, publisher of the Baltimore Sun, said editorial comment on Mr. Agnew's speeches has "demonstrated that freedom of speech is alive and doing well in the United States."

He said he did not regard Mr. Agnew's criticism of newspapers as "a deliberate attack on the freedom of the press."

But, he said, "There can be little doubt . . . that a great many people accepted and applauded his strictures without in the least understanding the implications of their acceptance."

He said there is "conclusive" evidence of attempts of government censorship on the broadcast and newspaper fields and urged publishers to be watchful.

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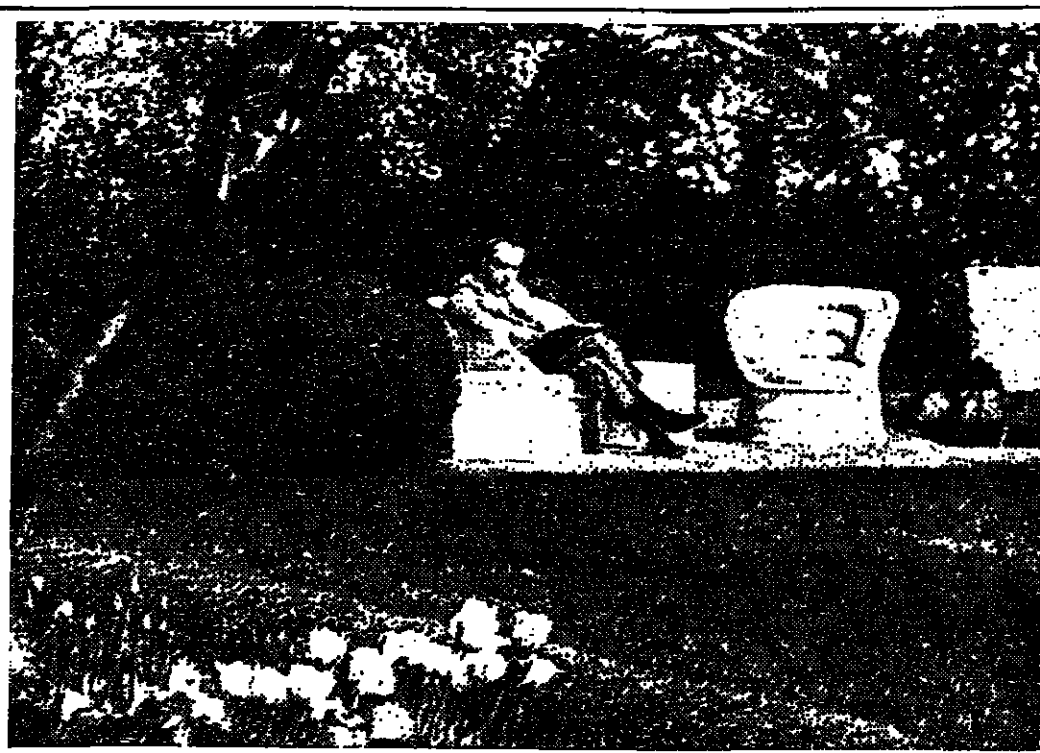
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THE GREEN OFFICE—When the temperature rises in Washington—as it did this week—President Nixon likes to get a piece of nature's action by working on affairs of state in the pleasant atmosphere of the White House Rose Garden.

## Nixon's Postal Bill in Trouble

## U.S. Strike Front Shows Little Progress

WASHINGTON, April 23.—Little progress was reported today in labor disputes across the nation and President Nixon's postal reform bill ran into serious snags in the Senate.

The only relief in the generally gloomy situation was the settlement yesterday of a 37-day-old garbage strike in Atlanta, when city employees accepted a one-step 4.3 percent pay increase.

Meanwhile, wildcat Teamsters Union strikes caused increasing layoffs in some areas and violence broke out at an Akron, Ohio, freight terminal.

Chicago Teamsters and an independent drivers' union remained off the job and little progress was visible in efforts to settle the walkouts. In Akron, some 300 strikers attacked trucks and cars and six were arrested.

Besides Chicago and Akron, Cleveland and Los Angeles were also hard hit.

At the same time, Los Angeles was also plagued with a teachers' walkout, which late yesterday spread to non-teaching school employees.

In New York City, despite lengthy bargaining, the four major daily newspapers and the ten unions involved reported no progress. Negotiator Theodore Kheel described the situation as a stand-off and said the major stumbling block was wage demands. The papers continued to publish, however.

Also in New York, musicians of the city ballet remained on strike over wage demands.

In Washington, Sen. Gale McGee, D., Wyo., chairman of the Senate Post Office Committee considering postal reform and pay raise legislation, attacked the administration's proposal as unwise and said that his committee would probably insist on drawing up its own bill.

He repeatedly criticized the administration's plan to appoint a part-time board of directors to oversee the Post Office.

"We have serious doubts," Sen. McGee said, "about a managerial board of directors being able to manage the public interest in a

system that is both a national monopoly and a symbol of the national government itself."

"I as a senator cannot discharge my responsibility to the spending of public funds by turning that over to a part-time board of moonlighters."

Sen. McGee said that his committee did accept without question the proposed 8 percent pay raise for postal workers.

Elsewhere, strikes against Good-year Tire & Rubber, Ozark Airlines and Union Carbide continued without any sign of an early end.

## Army Upheld on Right to Keep Tabs on Civilian Dissenters

By Peter Osnos

WASHINGTON, April 23 (WP).—The U.S. Army's right to "collect, store and circulate" information on the lawful political activities of civilian dissenters was upheld by a federal judge here yesterday.

U.S. District Court Judge George L. Hart Jr. dismissed a suit challenging the Army's civilian intelligence program. It was filed by the American Civil Liberties Union on behalf of 12 political activists.

At times describing the ACLU's argument as "ridiculous," Judge Hart ruled that the Army's collection of facts on public activities of dissenters is akin to the collection of facts by newspapers. "Are they doing anything newspapers are not doing," the judge asked, "keeping information in their morgues?"

Frank Askin, a law professor arguing for the ACLU, replied: "Newspapers are transitory, impermanent things. . . . You can't go back and find out what they did from now on one wants to feel that the Army is keeping track of him with a check after his name."

"Chill and Pall" The plaintiffs, including the Rev. Albert Cleage, a black minister from Detroit, and Conrad Lynn, a black lawyer from New York, claim that the Army's monitoring of their activities casts a "chill and pall" over legitimate political protest.

The Army contends its intelligence gathering apparatus—based on reports from police, FBI, media and more than 1,000 agents—is necessary to gauge the possibility of civil disturbances.

Kevin Monroney, a lawyer for the Justice Department's internal security division, cited anti-war demonstrations like the 1967 march on the Pentagon and riots in New York, Detroit and elsewhere.

He noted that in 1967-68, just after the civilian data began to be collected, the National Guard was called out 83 times to aid in disturbances and the Army was called out four times.

In agreeing with Mr. Monroney, the judge said: "When they are called in (the Army), if they do not have information, they go in and if they like it like that, they are stupid."

ACLU lawyers said late yesterday that they will take their case to the U.S. Court of Appeals here immediately to seek a summary reversal of Judge Hart's ruling, delivered after a two-hour hearing.

The suit against the Army was brought in February, prompted by an article in the Washington Monthly written by a former intelligence agent and detailing the operation of a "computerized data bank" on civilian dissenters kept at Fort Holabird, Md.

Since then, in response to congressional pressure, the Army has announced its intention of closing down the computer, destroying a "blacklist" (identification sheets on activists) and reducing reports on public protests.

But the Army is maintaining its files in various other places, including those kept by the Counterintelligence Analysis Division and the Continental Army Command.

Watered Down To meet the complaints, the bill was watered down, notably by calling for only a fine for driving with a blood content of 0.08 to 0.12 percent alcohol. Above the higher level, the driver may be jailed. The police may impose the alcohol test only in case of accident or flagrant offense.

Physicians here, who were among the most active proponents of the measure, estimate that drivers' reaction times begin to be notably slowed at 0.05 percent. This is the limit in Sweden, where tough enforcement of a similar law is said to have greatly reduced highway fatalities.

Britain introduced the alcohol test in 1967 with a limit of 0.03 percent and excellent results have been reported. Switzerland uses the same figure, but West Germany allows up to 0.13 and Belgium and Luxembourg 0.15, according to data published here.

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## Andorra Faces The Inevitable: Women Get Vote

ANDORRA LA VELLA, Andorra, April 23 (AP).—The world feminist movement won a victory today in this pocket-sized Pyrenees nation of 17,000.

The men who govern Andorra decreed that women now have the right to vote. The decision will practically double the electorate, from 1,500 to about 3,000 voters.

As one official said: "It will bring about great changes in the political future of Andorra."

The decree was signed by the co-princes of Andorra—the president of France and the Spanish bishop of Urgel. It provides franchise for women whose families have been born here for at least two generations.

## Convict, Girl Hijack Plane, Land in Cuba

FORT LAUDERDALE, Fla., April 23 (AP).—A light plane landed in Cuba today after a hop-scoth trip down the U. S. East Coast under threats from an armed convict and a teen-age girl, the U. S. Federal Aviation Administration reported.

The plane was commandeered last night in Gastonia, N. C., and flew to Cuba after two refueling stops. There was no immediate word on when pilot Boyce Stradley, 56, would return.

Authorities identified the hijackers as Ira Davis (Orville) Meeks, 27, and Diane McKenny, 17, both of Gastonia.

Police said the pilot reported to ground control communications that the hijacker and the girl boarded the plane saying they wanted to "fly around a little."

Then the hijacker pulled out a gun and ordered him to fly to Cuba. The police said the hijacker took over the communications and told ground forces he had enough explosives to destroy the plane.

## Communications Satellite Falls Short of Orbit

CAPE KENNEDY, Fla., April 23 (UPI).—Engineers tracked a \$6.5-million commercial communications satellite today to see if its lower-than-normal orbit was high enough to get it into a stationary orbit as planned tomorrow.

The high-capacity satellite, scheduled to strengthen the busy transatlantic service for the Comsat Corp. and its 74 partner nations, was launched into an abnormal orbit last night by a Delta rocket that cost the international consortium \$5 million.

The spacecraft was supposed to have been propelled into a preliminary "transfer orbit" ranging from 165 to 22,700 miles high. Early tracking reports indicated that the orbit was not as high as desired, apparently because of a premature shutdown of the second stage of the Delta rocket.

Under normal conditions, a small rocket motor in the 644-pound Intelsat-3 satellite would be fired tomorrow morning to switch it from the elliptical path to a circular orbit 22,500 miles high. At that altitude, the satellite would remain stationary above the Atlantic.

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## Moderates Gain on Vorster; Far-Rightists Are Crushed

JOHANNESBURG, April 23 (Reuters).—Prime Minister John Vorster's National party won another five years in power yesterday, but it was shaken by its first election reverses in 22 years and Mr. Vorster's authority was weakened.

Although they smashed a challenge from the extreme-rightist Herstigte National party, Mr. Vorster's Nationalists lost a significant amount of support to a resurgent United party, which campaigned for a milder form of racial separation and greater political freedom for the nation's 13.7 million voteless Africans.

The National party won 117 seats to 47 for the United party and one for the Progressive party. One of the 166 seats remains to be filled in a by-election. In the outgoing Parliament, there were 119 Nationalists, 37 United party seats, four rebel Herstigte Nationalists and one Progressive, with five vacancies.

The Herstigte National party lost in all 78 constituencies in which it fought.

The destruction of the rightist challenge of the rebel Nationalist minister, Albert Hertzog, appeared almost complete. Returns today continued to tell a story of humiliating defeat for the new party, which had campaigned for stricter application of apartheid.

Party Chiefs Lose The party's deputy leader and chief theoretician, Jaap Marais, was a poor third in the Innesdal constituency at Pretoria. He had previously held the Innesdal seat as a Nationalist until he quit to help form the new party. Two other Nationalist rebels who had joined the HNP also lost their seats.

The announcement late today of the crushing defeat of Mr. Hertzog in Ennsdal in the Transvaal completed the ousting of the four rebel leaders.

Mr. Hertzog, 70-year-old son of Gen. Barry Hertzog, founder of the National party, lost his deposit, coming in a poor third in a three-way contest. Nationalist G.F. Botha polled 5,493 votes, the United candidate 2,739 and Mr. Hertzog 938.

Mr. Vorster had pledged to annihilate the Hertzogites and he appeared to have succeeded. It was, however, his sole consolation.

Not since they came to office in 1948, preaching the new doctrine of apartheid, have they lost seats in an election.

Some political observers saw Mr. Vorster's calling of the election—a year earlier than he needed to— as a calculated gamble that misfired.

He had hoped to show the rest of the world a massive demonstration of loyalty and proof of authority and power. He forecast that the Nationalists would take seven more seats—the four held by the renegades and three from the United party—and the party predicted its biggest victory since 1948.

The Progressives, represented by Mrs. Helen Suzman, retained their one seat—in the wealthy Johannesburg suburb of Bouglton—with a greatly increased majority, and improved their performance in almost every other constituency they contested.

At the same time the United party in a score or more contests narrowed majorities in Nationalist-held seats, sometimes turning safe seats into marginals, and increasing their majorities in seats already held.

In defeating the Hertzogites—with their rallying cry of Afrikaners first, no diplomatic ties with black states, no mixed-race sport and a harder apartheid line—Mr. Vorster had hoped to win over more English-speaking voters.

But the reverse seemed to have happened. Political soothsayers speculated that it was desertion by English speakers from the Nationalists back to the United party that was mainly responsible for the loss of seats.

The United Party leader, Sir De Villiers Graff, tonight hailed his party's comeback as "a magnificent breakthrough which is only the beginning of the end for the Nationalist party."

Brandt Starts Visit to Norway OSLO, April 23 (Reuters).—Chancellor Willy Brandt of West Germany arrived here today for a three-day official visit during which he will discuss the extension of the Common Market. Europe's political future and East-West relations with Per Borten, the Norwegian premier.

The chancellor said that he considered it a great honor that Norway's political parties had invited him to address the Storting (parliament).

"It is proof that despite the memories coming alive again in these weeks (the 30th anniversary of the German invasion), relations between Norway and the Federal Republic have become good and understanding."

Mr. Brandt took refuge in Norway during the Nazi era.

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PARAMOUNT-CHAMPS-ELYSEES - Film at 2:10 - 5:00 - 8:00 - 10:35 p.m.

Explosives-Plant Blast  
Kills Seven in Sweden

KUNGSBACKA, Sweden, April 23 (UPI)—An explosion rocked an ammunition factory yesterday at Kungälv, 12 miles south of Göteborg on the west coast, setting off a series of hand-grenade blasts, police said. Seven persons died and more than 20 were injured.

Several of the 40 buildings at the plant, manufacturing explosives and fireworks, caught fire following the blast and were destroyed.

## PARIS AMUSEMENTS

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Invasion Force Numbered 13  
And Is Conquered, Castro Says

MIAMI, April 23 (AP)—Fidel Castro says an exile guerrilla force that infiltrated Cuba has been killed or captured except for four men who have been surrounded.

According to his figures, the invaders who landed last week numbered only 13. Mr. Castro said a second contingent was unable to disembark and "was taken to the naval base"—a reference to the U.S. base at Guantanamo in eastern Cuba. Mr. Castro called this "another rude violation" by the United States, which he blamed for the invasion effort.

Two invaders were killed and two others captured Tuesday. Two others were killed and three captured previously, the Cuban prime minister said yesterday in a lengthy Havana radio speech commemorating the Lenin centennial.

"Only four mercenaries remain and they are surrounded," Mr. Castro said. "The two principal leaders already are out of battle."

A Miami-based, anti-Castro organization, Alpha 66, said Capt. Vicente Mendez, 39, headed the expedition.

Cubans jammed the exile group's headquarters yesterday and Tues-

day, enlisting for military service. A spokesman said 500 had enlisted and many others contributed an anti-Castro war chest. Alpha 66 leaders listened to the radio speech, then went into conference.

Mr. Castro said his men would take their time pursuing the remaining invaders in the eastern Cuba mountains. "We told them not to hurry, because the area is very rugged and difficult."

He blamed President Richard M. Nixon for the landing, saying it is part of a plan which, for months, this Mr. Nixon has been forging. "The United States has not yet said a word about the matter; nevertheless, it forms part of a plan they had intended to carry out earlier, which consisted of sending a band to an inaccessible spot, where they would remain awhile and then to send more to other parts during the sugar harvest."

Alpha 66 said the U.S. government had nothing to do with the expedition. It released a telegram to the U.S. State Department saying: "Cuba is now in a state of war. Cubans are fighting for their freedom. We demand immediate recognition of the Republic of Cuba in Arms."

Alpha 66 also told Gale Plaza, secretary-general of the Organization of American States, in a telegram that "the Republic of Cuba in Arms" should be given a seat in the OAS.

New Quake Rocks  
Western Turkey

ISTANBUL, April 23 (UPI)—A strong earthquake shook western Turkey today, causing damage, injuries and panic but no reported deaths. Many persons escaped injury by being in the streets during celebration of National Children's Day.

The quake, which registered five on the Richter scale of ten, struck Demirci, about 44 miles west of Gediz, the worst hit area during the disaster of March 29, where more than 1,000 persons perished. Local authorities said about 43 persons were injured and more than 400 houses and three mosques damaged during today's tremors. The quake was also felt in Istanbul, Izmir, Bursa, Uşak and Kutahya.

Scheel Meets Franco Foes  
Seeking Democratic Reforms

MADRID, April 23 (Reuters)—West German Foreign Minister Walter Scheel had an unexpected private meeting here today with four Spanish opposition leaders, who told him that Spain should carry out democratic reforms before being admitted to the European Common Market.

It was the first time known to the Franco era that a foreign minister has met members of the illegal Spanish opposition during an official visit to Madrid.

Informed sources said the Spanish authorities had indicated displeasure at the meeting, but Mr. Scheel had insisted on it. He returned to Bonn tonight.

Enrique Tierno Galvan, a prominent Socialist intellectual, told reporters that he and the three others had insisted on an amnesty for political prisoners, recognition of political parties, free trade unions, and a freely elected parliament as conditions for Spain's entry into Europe.

The meeting lasted nearly one hour, and Mr. Scheel then went to a final round of talks with Spanish Foreign Minister Gregorio Lopez Bravo, who has said that his main policy aim is Spain's integration into the Common Market.

Spain is due soon to sign a six-year preferential trade agreement with the EEC as a first step toward this aim.

The other opposition figures who met Mr. Scheel at the West German Embassy were Joaquín Ruiz Jimenez, a former education minister and ex-ambassador at the Vatican who has emerged as a significant left-of-center Catholic leader; liberal monarchist Joaquín Salazar; and the Count of Morico, José María Arce, former ambassador to Washington, Paris and Buenos Aires.

They told Mr. Scheel that despite promises of evolution made following the extensive cabinet reshuffle last October which brought more European-minded technocrats into power, there had been no real democratic progress. Mr. Tierno Galvan said.

In a last-minute change, the opposition representatives did not deliver a written memorandum to Mr. Scheel as planned, but decided to send him a letter tomorrow after his departure from Madrid.

Carlos Zayas, a political disciple of Mr. Tierno Galvan who has spent 21 months in jail at various times for activities against the

Paisley Is Ruled  
Out of Order in  
Maiden Speech

RELMAN, April 23 (Reuters)—The Rev. Ian Paisley, outspoken opponent of Northern Ireland's Catholic minority, was ruled out of order in his maiden speech as a member of Parliament yesterday.

The Northern Ireland Parliament was debating finance estimates when Mr. Paisley launched into a five-minute personal attack on Commerce Minister Roy Bradford.

He was rebuked by the deputy speaker, Walter Scott, who told him, "I would ask you to try and relate your remarks to the business before the House."

Mr. Paisley, who won a parliamentary seat in a by-election last week, retorted, "I will make my first speech sharp. But the next one will be sharper."

He complained that Mr. Bradford had recently referred to him as "a mad dog" and that his religion was "the rabies of religion."

U.S. Doctors to Help  
6 French Students

PARIS, April 23—American doctors attending a medical conference in Paris are conferring six scholarships on French medical students.

The doctors, belonging to the Association of American Medical Students, are attending the current Paris congress of the International College of Surgeons. They attended a ceremony today at the Beaujon Hospital in which the \$500 scholarships were conferred on six students chosen by the University of Paris Medical School.

In the last ten years, the Chicago club has given scholarships to medical students in Spain, Portugal, Italy, Switzerland, Austria, Greece, Turkey, Israel, Argentina, Peru, Chile, Brazil, Hong Kong and the Scandinavian countries.

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## 'If the Fad Dies...'

Earth Day is over and the country's most elegant pedestrian mall—Fifth Avenue—is again just another noisy, congested, exhausted, polluted traffic artery, like all the other streets in this noisy, congested, exhausted, polluted capital of the world.

Was it all just a passing fancy—the speeches, the clean-ups, the teach-ins, the public promises and private vows to respect and restore the depleted environment in cities, towns and hamlets across an America that is not so beautiful as our forefathers found it?

Is the sudden concern for the environment merely another "nice, good middle-class issue," as one organizer put it, conveniently timed to divert the nation's attention from such pressing problems as the spreading war in Indochina and intractable social injustice at home?

We think not. Conservation is a cause that has been espoused by some thoughtful Americans at least since the days of Thoreau, a cause whose time has come because life is running out. Man must stop pollution and conserve his resources, not merely to enhance existence but to save the race from intolerable deterioration and possible extinction.

If Earth Day has diverted the energy of Americans from other causes it is because many have finally perceived that the problems of the environment also have an urgent claim on national attention. It is not an exclusive claim; rather, it is bound up with every other concern of committed citizens.

If anything is clear after Wednesday's teach-in it is that restoring purity to the national air and water and rebuilding the cities is going to require enormous expenditures, great changes in every aspect of American life. This reality adds urgency to President Nixon's promise to reduce foreign commitments, especially the costly war in Vietnam.

It is also self-evident that pollution does not discriminate. The environment encompasses all Americans, for better or for worse—white and black, rich and poor, right and left. Unless all can live and work together for a better environment, all may suffocate together. As the new conservationist magazine *Earth Times* observes:

"Suddenly 'ecology' is on everybody's lips. Concern with ecology is fashionable nowadays. But if the fad dies, we die with it."

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## The Lesson of Laos

At one point last fall in the Symington subcommittee's hearings on Laos, Sen. Fulbright said, almost plaintively, "I have never seen a country [the United States] engage in so many devious undertakings as this." The administration-censored transcript of the hearings published the other day fully bears out his lament. Until President Nixon, under the Symington spur, last month revealed selected aspects of the American presence in Laos, the American people knew only journalistic bits and propaganda pieces of a role that cost them a couple of hundred lives and some billions of dollars over the last six years. Despite the (deletions), which at times make the transcript read like a drunk with hiccup, the Symington hearings fill in important parts of the record. They contribute substantially to the public's knowledge both of the military in Laos and the bureaucracy in Washington.

The rationale of successive administrations for deceiving Americans about their government's violations of the 1962 Geneva agreements which neutralized Laos was put by William H. Sullivan, a deputy assistant secretary of state. Mr. Sullivan helped write the 1962 agreements and then served as ambassador to Laos. He said that North Vietnam violated the 1962 accord from the start. In "proportionate response" the United States followed suit. To have admitted its violations while the Communists denied theirs would have put the Russians, who for their own reasons favored the continued neutrality of Laos, on the spot. A "senior Soviet official" had said that Moscow could wink at unofficial reports of American violations but would have to take cognizance of official admis-

sions. In that event, the Geneva agreements would have been demolished. Laos would have been "polarized." The Laotian government might then have invoked American aid under SEATO (sic) and thereby generated "a greater obligation and a greater immersion of American presence and pressure to go into Laos."

We note with some incredulity that the senators interrogating Mr. Sullivan did not see fit to challenge the substance of the policy he was elaborating, as complicated and contorted as it is. They did, however, challenge the secrecy in which that policy was fashioned and implemented. Sen. Symington tellingly noted the irony of an open society running a closed policy. Subcommittee counsel Roland Paul went a step further and asked if "the benefit to be gained by an open society running a closed policy is a greater obligation and a greater immersion of American presence and pressure to go into Laos."

Precisely here, in our view, lies the heart of the Laotian matter: Policy was woven out of strictly diplomatic considerations. Since the Congress and the people were not informed, they could not raise the questions and doubts that might well have exercised a restraining influence on single-minded policymakers. At the least, the exposure of American policy might have gained for it a more substantial measure of public support. It is a pity that Sen. Symington did not start probing the Laotian scene years earlier, when it could have made a difference.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

## International Opinion

### Brandt in Norway

No foreign head of government knows Norway better than Willy Brandt. And there is no foreign chief of government that Norwegians feel they know better than him. He speaks fluent Norwegian. But also the language he speaks as chancellor of the Federal Republic is a language we understand. Together with many of his leading countrymen, Brandt the politician has participated in the reconciliation between Norway and Germany.

—From *Aftenposten* (Oslo).

### South African Vote

The white South African electorate has dealt Prime Minister Vorster and his followers a severe blow. Thank God, fears that the extreme right-wing BNP might become a power in the land have not materialized. This would indeed have been a disaster, for it would have meant more oppressive measures for our people.

While apartheid will not be abandoned, at least there is a likelihood it will be applied more humanely in future.

—From *The World* (Johannesburg).

The basic question is to keep white South Africa white. The Africans may live and work in white South Africa if work is available, but they will not enjoy political rights.

—From *Die Transvaler* (Johannesburg).

Behind the unusually spirited South African campaign may be a hint of an apprecia-

tion in limited quarters that some day the racial problem will have to be tackled along other lines than the present apartheid, that the expanding economy will ultimately leave no option but to admit Africans into a higher stratum of the labor force.

Indeed, there are those who feel that Prime Minister John Vorster, to some extent, shares this belief and that his victory may hold out some hope.

—From *The Daily Star* (Beirut).

### SALT Climate

The secrecy in Vienna is interpreted as an indication of the determination of the two parties to reach a SALT agreement. Yet the present climate of relations between Moscow and Washington appears far from favorable for the rapid conclusion of such an agreement. Secretary of State William Rogers said firmly last Saturday that the United States does not intend to weaken its strategic capacity during the discussions by speculating on the possibility of a successful conclusion of the Vienna talks.

Does this statement totally rule out the prospect of a moratorium on new types of defensive and offensive arms (MIRV and ABM)? Is not such a moratorium, on which the parties could mutually agree for the duration of the negotiation, precisely the best formula for creating the climate of confidence indispensable in bargaining on such delicate matters?

—From *Le Figaro* (Paris).



'Wait—Why Don't You Fellows Fight It Out To See Who Gets to Save Her?'

## Bringing the Boys Back Home

By C. L. Sulzberger

PARIS.—The great American troop withdrawal from foreign parts appears irreversible, unless wholly unexpected crises come, and affects both East and West. Over a hundred thousand soldiers have already left Vietnam and President Nixon promises to take away another 150,000 within a year.

There has been gradual reduction of U.S. manpower in South Korea and Thailand—and a fact not widely recognized—a outbreak of more than 100,000 in NATO Europe. Thus, in terms of the actual number of uniformed Americans overseas, a fundamental trend has set in, the most significant repatriation since the aftermath of World War II.

This movement, according with America's political mood, is bound to be reflected in changed diplomatic and strategic concepts. Nixon's "low profile" approach has slowly reduced the extent and manner of U.S. involvement in large areas, although there is no pell-mell retreat to an isolated Fortress America.

### Asian Policy

Washington attempts to maintain sufficient strength among Asian nations to keep them from crumbling, while at the same time encouraging them to rely more on their own efforts than those of the United States. So far, this formula shows signs of working in Vietnam.

Likewise, without American ground units, the Communist tide in Laos has seemingly again been stemmed by air and Special Forces support. The policy of keeping American ground units out suits both Laotian and Chinese wishes. Peking, more worried about bordering Laos than Cambodia, wants "The Chinese people absolutely will not sit idly by while U.S. imperialism acts wantonly in Laos."

If things proceed as Washington hopes—a big "is" in Southeast Asia—the United States seeks to induce its enemies to agree to an armistice, or to continue helping South Vietnam with considerably less than half the number of Americans once stationed there. Obviously the goal is to shrink U.S. manpower commitment to a level perhaps commensurate with the earlier reduction in Korea.

Strategically, this implies more reliance on friendly Southeast Asian states, a concept clearly applicable to South Vietnam and Thailand but much less applicable to Laos or crumbling Cambodia. It also implies increasing reliance on U.S. naval and air strength and further shrinkage in ground strength. Finally, it implies erosion of SEATO to the vanishing point.

U.S. policy in Southeast Asia ultimately must try to neutralize South Vietnam, Laos and Cam-

bodia—perhaps, plus Thailand. The key word here is "neutralize," which doesn't mean "Communistize." The military withdrawal from Europe is less dramatic and more significant in terms of the U.S. world position. Eight years ago there were 417,000 uniformed Americans in NATO Europe; now there are 300,000, a cut of more than 25 percent. While there is no plan for further reductions this year, there certainly will be in 1971.

The strategic implication in Western Europe is quite different from that in Southeast Asia. The slack cannot be taken up by more dependence on U.S. air and naval power. Nor does Washington contemplate West Europe's neutralization. Finally, no one in the executive branch—as distinct from the legislative—has any illusions in for departing Americans.

The obvious result must therefore be reversion to some form of the old and abandoned strategy of massive retaliation to protect NATO Europe. This means ceasing reliance on flexible response and initially conventional defense against attack—until both NATO

and the Warsaw Pact agree on arms control and limitation. Even with such a modified strategy, however, there can be no wholesale pullout of U.S. troops from Europe. The well-intentioned but impractical Sen. Mansfield until Moscow and Washington have negotiated the basis for a new power balance.

Americans must realize they are not simply protecting friends or honoring past pledges by keeping major military forces over here. They are safeguarding their own national interests. It is often forgotten that NATO, through its American-guarded warheads, is the world's third greatest nuclear force (following the United States itself and Russia).

Moreover, American investments and productive facilities probably make the U.S. in the NATO area one of the world's half dozen greatest industrial powers. This, like that of American troops, is an invited and not an imperial presence. The fact remains that these troops help protect the great concentration of U.S. overseas business interests that ever existed—which provokes philosophical reflection.

### KYP and CIA

Concerning C. L. Sulzberger's article "Whose CIA and Pentagon?" (April 20), I feel obliged to correct an error of interpretation which, intentional or not, must not be allowed to pass unnoticed, since it cancels out all the rest of the article.

Mr. Sulzberger accuses Jean-Jacques Servan-Schreiber of coming to "unusually swift journalistic conclusions" and of misunderstanding what the Greeks mean by "CIA" and "Pentagon." Unfortunately for Mr. Sulzberger, Mr. Servan-Schreiber was not at all confused: The Greek intelligence service, both internal and external, is known to all Greeks and all journalists as KYP. The name CIA is applied only to the corresponding American apparatus.

Anyone with fairly normal hearing can hear the difference between KYP and CIA—in any language. The day after Mr. Servan-Schreiber's declaration, the pro-government newspapers in Athens denied (unconvincingly) any complicity between the Greek and American intelligence services, but not even they were so foolish as to suggest that the gentleman from L'Express was flaying the wrong horse.

ARIS FAKINOS.

### Long Old Days

Regarding Ariel Parkinson and her nostalgia for the days of the small shopkeeper, and the man-worked farm: How about the hours put in by the small shopkeeper, and the dawn-to-dusk day of the farmhand?

Life was not heaven in the old days any more than it is today. The busy woman of today (and she is the final word) likes the convenience of one-place shopping via the supermarket, as well as the better prices, and wider choice.

It may be, too, that the shopkeeper prefers a ride in the family car on Sundays instead of attending shop; maybe the farmhand prefers a 45-hour week in the factory to 72 or more hours on the farm.

People and their development

are what count; we can improve the products and the environment as we go along. Technology is not all bad.

CATHERINE BUEHLER.

### Neglected Bill

James Reston has commented (International Herald Tribune, April 20) on the recent CBS news poll which reached the dismaying conclusion that "a majority of American adults now seem willing to restrict some of the basic freedoms constitutionally guaranteed by the Bill of Rights." He suggests that it would be a good idea for all of us to reread this brief but precious document.

Perhaps the time has come for concerned citizens to organize efforts to ensure that the Bill of Rights receives the widest possible dissemination by such means as newspaper, billboards, posters and handbills.

REBECCA BALINIKI.

### Tomorrow, the World

According to vital new captured documents, the civilized world faces the greatest scourge in its history, a world-conquering force of barbarism more terrible than the borders of Genghis Khan or Tamerlane. That force is the Communist party of North Vietnam, and its intentions are clearly seen from careful study of the documents.

The year 1970 will be North Vietnam's year of decision. As quickly as U.S. troops leave South Vietnam, North Vietnam's legions will strike a stunned and unprepared world. Some observers feel that Gen. Giap will launch a lightning thrust northward to take Peking; however, a careful study of the documents reveals that Mideastern oil is North Vietnam's priority target. A quick thrust through India into Persia will secure this objective, perhaps in a matter of two weeks.

North Vietnam's timetable of aggression then contemplates a glacial plume movement moving through Peking and then westward to the Urals, while a second

## Nonelection Day In South Africa

By Jim Hoagland

SOWETO, South Africa.—The road from Johannesburg, where people voted Wednesday, to this suburb, where people did not vote Wednesday, curls past a race track, "Uncle Charlie's Roadhouse" and over a nearly solid gold reef that has made South Africa rich.

This bedroom community, tucked away on the slope of the heavily mined reef, is a vast collection of modest brick homes neatly arranged in rows that stretch to the horizon in all directions.

Half a million people live here. All of them are black. They work in the cosmopolitan, thriving center of Johannesburg, 15 miles away. But they are forbidden to live there, for it's the white man's area.

They are also barred from voting in national elections, like Wednesday's. This, too, for most of them—for better or worse—seems to be "white man's business."

The government, which promotes and demands separation of South Africa's tribes through apartheid, contends that it is for the better. Most of the country's 18 million nonwhites are not interested in, nor prepared for, Western-style politics, the government argues, and in any event, should not have any power over the 3.5 million white South Africans.

### White Shadow

Here in Soweto, it is difficult to find anyone who will publicly dispute that view. Too many of them have been questioned, or arrested, by the police for disagreeing with the government for the people of Soweto to be very eager to talk politics with a foreign, white journalist. This is especially true when—as is required by the government—the journalist is accompanied by a white local official.

But a series of events Wednesday in Soweto seem to illuminate some of the attitudes of what Mrs. Helen Sumner, the liberal Progressive party's sole member of Parliament, terms "the great silenced majority" of South Africa.

A gray haze hugged old Pinville early on nonelection day. Pinville's collapsing mud and tin shacks, housing some 400 families, are the last remnants of the sprawling slums that were demolished and replaced by the 70,000 houses of Soweto.

A well-dressed youth named George emerged from one of the shacks and thrust out his hand. He talked rapidly and continuously, repeating several times "We have got to be a South African. We have got to be a South African. We have got to be a South African."

He eyed the white city official, who had amicably joined the visitation and was friendly to the youth and muttered "Are you reliable?"

### Want to Live

Without waiting for an answer, the youth rushed into another difficult-to-follow monologue, concluding it with "I want to live. I want to live. I want to live. I want to live. I want to live."

George would not say what his occupation was. The city official guessed that he was a petty criminal.

Across the highway, in one of the 21 townships that make up Soweto, a dozen men sat in the open Jabiru plane. They were peering through the clouds at 9:30 a.m.

CYRIL H. E. DILLING.

MONACO.

The men, most of whom appeared to be shift workers getting ready to go to work, were quickly sipping from plastic bowls containing a gallon of Bantu Beer. (Blacks are officially called Bantus here, although many prefer to be called Africans.)

In Johannesburg, no beer was on sale. White South Africa goes dry. Election day. Black South Africa, however, was permitted to buy the thick, soupy beer, which is brewed and sold through a government monopoly.

In the middle of the beer garden, one of 20 the government operates in Soweto, an old man in a shabby overcoat was mooching drinks. He said he was a graduate of Fort Hare, a university for Africans. His erudite speech and manners seemed to back up the claim. He spent several minutes talking about a pension the government allegedly owes him, before answering the question about the elections.

"I can't say, sir. I don't know. Haven't heard any talk here this morning about the elections. We don't think about it."

Then he wandered off to drink beer, saying "Good-bye boss" as he left.

An African employed by the city government to care for the attractive garden in the center of Soweto was not hesitant to express his opinion.

"I personally favor the present government. It has done more for the Bantus than any other. Through the city council, it has raised the standard of living for us. I don't know about other people, but I favor separate development."

He was then asked how he felt about not being able to express his support for the government that he liked in Wednesday's election.

"That is not for us to decide now," he said, a puzzled look coming over his face. "That is for the others."

Later, the city official described the man as one of their best employees in Soweto.

The tranquility of Soweto flows on without interruption as one travels through the 21 townships. Soweto itself is an abbreviation for South Western Townships and each of the townships has its own name.

In Orlando, a storekeeper—one of 1,500 Africans who own their own shops in Soweto, according to the government—leaned across the counter and quipped when asked if people were very interested in the elections going on in town.

"Well, the educated ones, the talk about it, I guess. But it's all in English and very fast. I cannot understand. Most of us do not care. I am here, I want to make my money. That is all."

The city official said that the storekeeper's attitude was probably one of the most representative encountered.

Another shopkeeper, an articulate well-educated woman who had been a teacher, put the voting in a different perspective.

"The election is between two white men who are fighting over a bone. The bone is the black man, who has nothing to say about it."

### Not Free to Talk

Separate development? It has helped the African businessmen keep competition out of Soweto. . . . But I wouldn't say that the people are in favor of it. My own view of it, and the government's? I have my views, but I am not free to tell you. I think you understand."

Johannes Kulu, the secretary of the Urban Bantu Council, reported that there was a lot of interest in Soweto in the elections, but most people were keeping their opinions to themselves.

The council is the closest thing Johannesburg's Africans have to a voice in government. It makes recommendations to the city council, which the city council can approve or turn down. Kulu, a 49-year-old civil servant, said that the city council had turned down suggestions that the Soweto council be given some executive powers, such as drawing up a budget or having some control over policing Soweto.

"The people are very interested in the council, and they keep asking when we are going to get executive powers," Kulu said. "We won't get them immediately. I don't think because we don't have enough qualified people."

When will the council get some powers, he was asked. "That is up to the management. It is up to the government to say."

Subscription	3 mos	6 mos	12 mos
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Germany (air)	\$18.00	\$36.00	\$72.00
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PARIS, FRIDAY, APRIL 24, 1970

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## News Analysis

## Tackling Intangibles: Floating Rate Talks

By Clyde H. Farnsworth  
PARIS, April 23 (NYT).—It was a day of a cold spring day here, the monetary authorities of the West nations of the West dashed on the spacious galleries of the Chateau de la Monnaie into their armed-up official cars.

Outside the Chateau compound, as names of post Passy whirled left charges back from an afternoon airing, unaware that the day was more than just any other day. For the first time, men with official power had discussed intangibles in the monetary system.

It was one of those meetings at which the value of the dollar is seen to be a change that would make it easier for countries to revalue currencies, or so the monetary technicians say, make the system more symmetrical.

Observers have detected in recent weeks a new enthusiasm on the part of the Europeans for any change in the monetary rules that would increase currency flexibility. Even the British, once champions of the idea, are now in cautious retreat.

Because of national prestige factors, governments wait too long before altering currency parities and this raises havoc in the currency markets, as was seen last year with the troubles of the franc and the mark. The second problem is the role of the dollar in the monetary system.

In fact, there is a devaluation bias against the dollar. This means that under the present machinery, countries tend to devalue rather than upvalue their currencies. The dollar is, in effect, left exposed.

What the Americans would like to see is a change that would make it easier for countries to revalue currencies, or so the monetary technicians say, make the system more symmetrical.

Observers have detected in recent weeks a new enthusiasm on the part of the Europeans for any change in the monetary rules that would increase currency flexibility. Even the British, once champions of the idea, are now in cautious retreat.

Paul A. Volcker, Under Secretary of the Treasury for Monetary Affairs, rather than risk a political battle, which could set back any reform efforts for a long time, is biding his time in hopes that something can be won next year.

Staunch opponents of greater flexibility are the French, the Belgians and the Executive Committee of the European Economic Community. Their principal argument is that it will wreck the program of the Six to create a monetary union.

But the Six are far from united in this key area. German, Italian and Dutch authorities have been quietly urging modest changes towards increased flexibility for months.

So long as the Six remain divided, Mr. Volcker's tactics may work. One of the options involves provision for a series of very small, but frequent adjustments, within accepted limits. Another would provide for a transitional floating rate such as the German authorities experimented with last October in finding a new, higher parity for the mark.

In the long run, some European authorities are saying, it may be preferable simply to stretch the present rules to apply to any given case at a given time. But it is doubtful this would satisfy the United States.

EMI, MGM Venture  
Electrical and Musical Industries and Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Inc. say they have formed two joint companies—one for film studio operations and the other for film distribution in Britain.

MGM said it will close its Boreham Wood studio near London immediately, transferring operations to EMI-MGM Elstree Studios, also near London, to be managed by EMI-MGM-EMI.

EMI Shubs are presently distributed in Britain by Warner-Pathe Film Distributors Ltd. Both the new joint companies will operate under a seven-year agreement.

German-Japanese Plan  
Maschinenfabrik Augsburg-Nürnberg (MAN) of West Germany and Kawasaki Heavy Industries and Inoue Motors of Japan have agreed in principle to cooperate in research in the field of gas turbine engines.

The aim is to develop a gas turbine engine—combining comparatively large power, operation on low-grade gasoline and comparatively low emission of pollutants—for large trucks. MAN has already done considerable research and development work in the field. Details

of the planned collaboration have not been decided yet, a Japanese spokesman said.  
U.S.-Europe Venture  
British Petroleum Co. and Westinghouse Electric Corp. say they are forming a petroleum engineering firm to produce oil from deep waters. Also in the project are Cie. Francaise des Petroles and Groupe Deep, a French engineering firm. The company—Subsea Equipment Associates Ltd.—has been incorporated in Bermuda, BP said.

RT-2 Spending Plans  
Rio-Tinto-Zinc is planning capital spending amounting to nearly \$272 million (\$52.6 million) mainly in Western Australia and New Guinea iron and copper projects this year.

Last year, spending amounted to \$249 million. More than 40 percent of RT-2's total assets already are located in Australia, notably the Hamersley iron ore works. Some 30 percent of assets is in North America, 18 percent in Britain and nearly 9 percent in South Africa. Contracts with Japan and in Europe already cover sales from Bougainville (New Guinea) of more than 2 million tons of copper concentrates over 15-year periods.

## Multi-Billion Budget Deficit Seen for U.S.

## Top Fiscal Analysts In Congress Forecast

WASHINGTON, April 23 (AP).—The U.S. federal government is likely to slide into debt by \$3 billion to \$5 billion in the upcoming fiscal year—instead of achieving the \$1.3 billion budget surplus originally forecast by President Nixon.

This estimate was made by the non-partisan staff of the Joint Committee on Internal Revenue Taxation, Congress's top fiscal analysts, at the request of Rep. Wilbur D. Mills, chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee.

Since the study was made, Congress passed pay increases, with no revenue—gaining offsets, chances have increased that the debt will be in the upper range of the staff estimate, or even beyond it.

The committee staff said the original surplus forecast depended on Congress enacting a number of measures designed to raise \$1.6 billion additional revenues, and also on a number of controversial measures to end or restructure government programs for savings totaling \$1.6 billion.

The study concluded that: "It is difficult to forecast the effect of proposed revenue legislation which may not be enacted and expenditures which may not be held down to the levels indicated, but it seems . . . that we are likely to have a deficit of at least \$3 billion to \$4 billion and possibly twice that much."

Some of the specific questions raised in the study:  
• The budget assumed the gross national product would rise to \$985 billion and personal income to \$800 billion. A number of industrial economists forecast lower figures—"the administration's estimates may be somewhat too high."

• The budget projected the cost of interest on the public debt at \$19 billion. The staff analysis, however, found this figure assumed interest rates would drop by one or two percentage points. If this does not happen, costs could be as much as \$2 billion higher.

• The budget assumed a federal pay raise effective only on Jan. 1, 1971. Instead, the pay raise has been enacted retroactive to the beginning of this year.

## Wall Street Prices Take Biggest Plunge of Year

NEW YORK, April 23 (AP).—Prices on the New York Stock Exchange sank to their biggest losses of the year today.

Some analysts earlier had predicted that a failure of the Dow Jones industrial average to hold fast at the 760 "support" level would bring on more selling. It dropped through that in the first half hour.

The decline was very broad, with losses among key issues ranging between 1 and 5 points.

The Dow Jones industrial average closed at 750.58, off 12.02. The low of the year was in the 740-745 range set in late January.

The NYSE index lost 0.73 to 44.74, continuing to set new three-year lows. Standard and Poor's 500 also continued to decline, slipping 1.23 to 82.04.

However, analysts note, there has been no panic selling. Volume was only moderately active at 11.05 million shares, compared with 10.87 million yesterday.

At the close, declining issues led advancing issues by 1,144 to 250. It was the 16th straight session in which declines led advances.

Philip Clark, an analyst for Burnham and Co., termed some of the selling "emotional but weak and the type that may give you a bottom" to the 17-month-old bear market. At the same time there is "no real incentive to buy," he added.

Gene Barrett of Francis I. Dunlop and Co. noted a general lack of buying. "Bids are dropping and there isn't even much buying on the way down for some issues," he added.

Mr. Barrett believes a selling climax with more volume could help "clear the air" as the market tests earlier lows.

Big Losers  
Among the big losers were Tele. off 3 5/8 at 98 1/2, Avon 7 1/2 to 148, Walt Disney 2 1/8 to 132 1/2, National Cash Register 6 1/4 to 132, Honeywell 5 1/2 to 118, American Research 4 to 71, Xerox 1 5/8 to 82 1/8 and IBM 3 3/8 to 308 5/8.

Westinghouse lost 3 3/4 to 63 1/2. Part of its decline was attributed to the anti-trust suit filed against the firm through a company official said the suit would have no financial effect.

Among other blue chips, AT&T Signal Companies  
First Quarter 1970 1969  
Revenue (millions)... 376.4 365.4  
Profits (millions)... 8.3 15.83  
Per Share... 0.40 0.77

Squibb Beech-Nut  
First Quarter 1970 1969  
Revenue (millions)... 151.1 150.3  
Profits (millions)... 9.28 8.15  
Per Share (Diluted)... 0.50 0.42

Stanley Works  
First Quarter 1970 1969  
Revenue (millions)... 67.7 64.4  
Profits (millions)... 3.57 2.98  
Per Share... 1.01 0.84

Standard Brands  
First Quarter 1970 1969  
Revenue (millions)... 233.9 245.2  
Profits (millions)... 8.83 8.25  
Per Share... 0.65 0.62

Stauter Chemical  
First Quarter 1970 1969  
Revenue (millions)... 126.3 130.6  
Profits (millions)... 8.25 8.97  
Per Share... 0.83 0.90

## LTV Chief Says Treasury Encouraged Eurodollar Use

WASHINGTON, April 23 (UPI).—U.S. Treasury Department officials actively encouraged American businessmen to circumvent the Federal Reserve Board's tight-money policy

in 1967 by borrowing Eurodollars abroad, Congress was told yesterday.

James J. Ling, chairman and founder of Ling-Temco-Vought, said Treasury officials passed the word to businessmen at meetings in Washington where the problems of financing corporate expansion were discussed.

Mr. Ling said that the Treasury's blessing helped him make up his mind to borrow \$50 million abroad for LTV's acquisition of Wilson & Co.

Mr. Ling said he could not recall exactly which Treasury officials promoted the use of Eurodollars, but that it might have been then Secretary Henry H. Fowler.

Eurodollars are basically dollars owned by European entities. Mr. Ling said Treasury officials justified U.S. corporate Eurodollar borrowings on grounds they helped ease balance-of-payments problems.

Mr. Ling was testifying before the House anti-trust subcommittee of the Senate Judiciary Committee, now engaged in a study of the growth and management of conglomerate corporations.

## New Wrinkle in Euro-Market Delayed by Wall Street Drop

By Condon Bakstansky

PARIS, April 23.—A new wrinkle in the Euro-Market, convertible Eurodollars, has been delayed by Wall Street's decline, but is holding some hope of opening new financing methods to U.S. corporations.

The wrinkle would be in the form of about \$18 million worth of convertible preferred stock of Lough International Capital Inc., subsidiary of Plough Inc., a U.S. producer and distributor of cosmetics, toiletries, proprietary drugs and household products.

The issue was supposed to have been announced at the beginning of this week, but because of the slowdown on Wall Street, it has been postponed, at least for the moment.

Some Attraction  
According to Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith Securities underwriter Ltd. manager, the attraction of the stock offer for investors would be that dividend payments would be exempt from U.S. withholding taxes and the stock would be in bearer (no name attached) form.

Clearance for the stock issue is being granted by the Commerce Department.

The preferred stock would be convertible after a certain period to the common stock of Plough Inc. there is theory, assuring that a price movement would closely follow that of the parent company's.

It would pay the same dividend as the parent, but, and, annuity payments would be on a European exchange.

And, Finally  
There would be various advantages to the issuer of such stock, associated with its accounting methods under U.S. rules on restricting corporate dollar exports. And, of course, the funds raised have the advantage of being permanent capital—something one cannot count on in the traditional convertible Eurobond.

The problem is, as one banker writing the market for U.S. equity said, "There's no way to fly at way" under present conditions.

It is generally felt that Europeans have taken a disproportionately heavy battering from a long slide in U.S. stock prices.

AFCA  
watch it go

## IT&amp;T Net Up; Shell Profits Drop

NEW YORK, April 23 (Special).—International Telephone and Telegraph Corp. said tonight that earnings and revenue for the first quarter of 1970 both rose 13 percent to record levels.

Harold S. Gense, IT & T president, attributed the gain to "generally favorable operating conditions" particularly in European manufacturing.

He said that IT & T avoided much of the fallout from the U.S. economic slowdown through a balance between manufacturing and service activities and wide geographical distribution.

"While 1970 will be a difficult year for the U.S. economy," he said, IT & T "looks forward with confidence to another year of growth."

First Quarter 1970 1969  
Revenue (millions)... 1,324 1,169  
Profits (millions)... 52.96 46.82  
Per Share... 0.65 0.58

Amerasia Hess  
First Quarter 1970 1969  
Revenue (millions)... 285.88 246.5  
Profits (millions)... 24.77 26.02  
Per Share... 0.71 0.69

AMP  
First Quarter 1970 1969  
Revenue (millions)... 58.8 49.9  
Profits (millions)... 5.95 5.42  
Per Share... 0.49 0.44

Bolton Cascade  
First Quarter 1970 1969  
Revenue (millions)... 401.7 378.5  
Profits (millions)... 17.68 19.88  
Per Share... 0.50 0.56

Cinet, Peabody  
First Quarter 1970 1969  
Revenue (millions)... 111.2 105.7  
Profits (millions)... 3.49 3.95  
Per Share (Diluted)... 0.36 0.41

Consolidated Foods  
First Quarter 1970 1969  
Revenue (millions)... 1,193.9 1,092.2  
Profits (millions)... 38.3 36.27  
Per Share... 1.54 1.43

Continental Oil  
First Quarter 1970 1969  
Revenue (millions)... 676.0 602.8  
Profits (millions)... 33.0 31.6  
Per Share... 0.62 0.60

Continental Oil  
First Quarter 1970 1969  
Revenue (millions)... 676.0 602.8  
Profits (millions)... 33.0 31.6  
Per Share... 0.62 0.60

Delta Air Lines  
Third Quarter 1970 1969  
Revenue (millions)... 160.7 133.8  
Profits (millions)... 11.76 9.59  
Per Share... 0.61 0.51

Delta Air Lines  
Third Quarter 1970 1969  
Revenue (millions)... 160.7 133.8  
Profits (millions)... 11.76 9.59  
Per Share... 0.61 0.51

Fairchild Hiller  
First Quarter 1970 1969  
Revenue (millions)... 65.4 58.2  
Profits (millions)... 1.65 0.81  
Per Share... 0.36 0.18

Fibreboard  
First Quarter 1970 1969  
Revenue (millions)... 41.1 44.7  
Profits (millions)... 0.53 0.51  
Per Share (Diluted)... 0.17 0.17

Freemont Sulphur  
First Quarter 1970 1969  
Revenue (millions)... 34.3 47.8  
Profits (millions)... 3.58 8.13  
Per Share... 0.23 0.52

General Cable  
First Quarter 1970 1969  
Revenue (millions)... 94.3 86.9  
Profits (millions)... 3.43 3.11  
Per Share... 0.36 0.32

Hoover Co.  
First Quarter 1970 1969  
Revenue (millions)... 79.2 72.1  
Profits (millions)... 4.88 4.94  
Per Share... 0.74 0.73

Shell Oil  
NEW YORK, April 23 (Reuters).—Shell Oil Co. reported today a 23 percent drop in net first-quarter earnings.

President Denis B. Kamball-Cook said he is "hopeful that the 1970 earnings may prove better than the first-quarter results imply."

He said the company hopes the recent improvement in U.S. gasoline prices can be maintained and noted that chemical product results have also improved somewhat.

"These factors, coupled with expected higher production, refinery and sales volumes, should help our earnings for the rest of the year," he said.

First Quarter 1970 1969  
Revenue (millions)... 874.0 818.0  
Profits (millions)... 55.03 71.76  
Per Share... 0.82 1.06

Goodyear Tire  
Goodyear Tire said today that earnings in the first quarter were

down 2.6 percent on a 5 percent rise in revenue.

The firm cited increases on labor, selling, administrative and interest expenses in reporting the earnings.

First Quarter 1970 1969  
Revenue (millions)... 771.95 736.8  
Profits (millions)... 32.3 33.08  
Per Share... 0.45 0.46

Interlake Steel  
First Quarter 1970 1969  
Revenue (millions)... 78.7 76.5  
Profits (millions)... 2.63 3.29  
Per Share... 0.80 0.73

Interlake Steel  
First Quarter 1970 1969  
Revenue (millions)... 78.7 76.5  
Profits (millions)... 2.63 3.29  
Per Share... 0.80 0.73

Loe Star Cement  
First Quarter 1970 1969  
Revenue (millions)... 46.78 45.78  
Profits (millions)... -0.42 1.24  
Per Share... -0.07 0.11

Loe Star Cement  
First Quarter 1970 1969  
Revenue (millions)... 46.78 45.78  
Profits (millions)... -0.42 1.24  
Per Share... -0.07 0.11

Long Island Lighting  
Fourth Quarter 1970 1969  
Revenue (millions)... 83.4 79.8  
Profits (millions)... 13.24 13.35  
Per Share... 0.67 0.67

Long Island Lighting  
Fourth Quarter 1970 1969  
Revenue (millions)... 83.4 79.8  
Profits (millions)... 13.24 13.35  
Per Share... 0.67 0.67

McGraw-Hill  
First Quarter 1970 1969  
Revenue (millions)... 161.6 143.1  
Profits (millions)... 7.3 7.44  
Per Share... 0.53 0.54

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Trans World Airlines reported today that it had a loss of \$39.7 million, or \$3.95 a share, in the 1970 first quarter, compared with a loss of \$14.9 million, \$1.53 a share, in the year-earlier period.

TWA cited recessionary pressures and the slowdown of air traffic controllers in March.

Airline revenue rose 1.2 percent to \$323.18 million.

The firm's Hilton International subsidiary earned \$4.26 million, compared with \$2.27 million in the 1969 quarter, on revenue of \$44 million, up 13 percent from a year earlier.

First Quarter 1970 1969  
Revenue (millions)... 219.0 197.0  
Profits (millions)... 4.1 7.22  
Per Share... 0.18 0.26

McGraw-Hill  
First Quarter 1970 1969  
Revenue (millions)... 161.6 143.1  
Profits (millions)... 7.3 7.44  
Per Share... 0.53 0.54

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Per Share... 0.53 0.54

## Bonn Announces Ilseeder Huette, Salzgitter Link

BONN, April 23 (NYT).—West Germany's merger carousel took another spin today as the government announced the amalgamation of the Salzgitter Steel Works and Ilseeder Huette, another steel plant, into Germany's third-largest steel combine.

Stahlwerk Peine Salzgitter, the new company, will have a combined annual steel production of 5 million tons.

The capitalization of the merged company will be about \$80 million, of which Ilseeder will contribute a little less than half. The Bonn government, sole owner of the Salzgitter works, holds a 25 percent interest in Ilseeder.

## U.S. Urging NYSE Cover By Anti-Trust

By Terry Roberts

NEW YORK, April 23 (NYT).—The Justice Department has stepped up its pressure to bring the New York Stock Exchange under the purview of the federal anti-trust laws.

In a memorandum quietly filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission, the department's anti-trust division has called for the abolition of the NYSE rules that prevent exchange members from dealing in off-board markets for listed stocks.

The recommendation strikes at the heart of the so-called "private club" aspect of the exchange, which arises from its traditional anti-trust immunity.

If implemented, the move would open the way for member firms to trade with non-members, or "third-market" dealers, in listed shares. The exchange rules tend to restrain trade, the department contended.

The anti-trust memorandum promises to stir major industry controversy. It was signed by Richard W. McLaren, assistant attorney general in charge of the division, and filed March 20.

It was drawn up in response to an SEC invitation for comments on the closely related issue of whether brokerage commission rate fixing is necessary to make the Federal Securities Exchange Act work. Access to the stock exchange and the third market are closely related questions.

All of these Debentures have been sold. This announcement appears as a matter of record only.

\$125,000,000

**S. S. Kresge Company**

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STONE & WEBSTER SECURITIES CORPORATION WERTHEIM & CO. DEAN WITTER & CO.

April 22, 1970.



## New York Stock Exchange Trading

## CREDIT COMMERCIAL DE FRANCE

The Ordinary General Meeting, held April 16, 1970, under the chairmanship of Mr. Jacques Melin, approved the accounts for the year 1969, showing a net profit of Fr. 17,889,000 compared to Fr. 14,430,000 in 1968.

The dividend declared is Fr. 4.30 per share, to which a dividend should be added of Fr. 4.00 and Fr. 2.00 respectively the preceding years. It will be payable beginning April 30, 1970.

In his address, the President notably declared:

"The gross revenue of our banking operation, after deduction of reserves, amounted to Fr. 539,261,500, which represents an increase of 82.5%.

Our financial changes reached Fr. 282,448,563 on April 16, 1970, in 1969, and represented 52.47% of our banking income. This high cost results from the rates currently applied on the monetary market, controlled by the Banque de France, and which does not have sufficient liquid funds available to meet, through the intermediation of banks, the demand from the industrial and commercial sectors. In effect, at the end of 1969, cash and short-term deposits headed by banks represented only 51.5 billion francs from a total of 156.7 billion francs, or 32.9%. Due to excessive privileges granted, the flow of funds towards public establishments is considerable. They are absorbed for 82.4% by the "Caisse d'Epargne" for 14.8% by the "Caisse Agricole" and for 23% by the Treasury. The action exercised by these establishments results in the fixing of high interest rates.

The progression of deposits, which reached Fr. 4,097,260,000, represents only 11.5%.

General Expenses, including salaries and charges, amounted to Fr. 194,212,517, or an increase of 23.48%. They represent 38.8% of our total income, of banking income plus income deriving from our stock portfolio and Real Estate revenues. The total net income borne by our establishments will amount in 1970 to 42 million francs.

Our net profit totals Fr. 17,889,000, an increase of 24.17% over the year 1968. It is about 1.1 times more than that earned in 1960. This profit represents 3.44% of the total income, a percentage unfortunately much lower than that of the Swiss banks which is 3 times higher. This profit enabled us to increase the share distributed, which rose from Fr. 3,800,000 in 1968 to Fr. 17,889,000 this year, the dividend declared being raised from Fr. 4 to Fr. 6.30 per share, including a credit of 12.4% of the per value of our share and 3.5% of the current stock value of Fr. 180.

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## No McLain, But So Far Lolic Is Enough

## Porky: That's All F-folks for Tigers

By Murray Chass

NEW YORK, April 23 (NYT)—While Dumbo's away, Porky will play.

And the more Porky plays, the better it is in the wonderful world of Detroit Tigers.

Dumbo is a name that is sometimes affectionately applied to Denny McLain for his questionable achievements in his not-so-wonderful world of financial investments.

Porky is a name bestowed on Mickey Lolic for the portruding stomach that spills over his belt.

McLain, of course, is under suspension until July 1, but Lolic played for the fifth time last night and for the fifth time pitched a complete game as the Tigers whipped the Cleveland Indians, 5-0.

Although none of the Tigers, including Lolic, likes to see McLain on the sidelines, there's no doubt that Lolic is profiting from his fellow pitcher's absence.

In winning 55 games in the last two seasons, McLain overshadowed his left-handed teammate, though Lolic won 36 games in that time plus three more in leading the Tigers to a World Series victory over St. Louis in 1968.

Now, however, Lolic is the No. 1 man on the Tiger staff, and he's establishing a record that McLain will find difficult to match when he returns.

## Senators Win Longest Night

By George Minot Jr.

WASHINGTON, April 23 (WP)—At 12:14 this morning, Mike Epstein lofted a lazy fly to left field, sprinter Ed Stroud scored easily after the catch and the Senators defeated the Yankees in the major league's longest game of the year.

It was an 18-inning, 4-hour and 40-minute struggle, won by the Nats, 2-1.

Stroud, a ninth-inning defensive replacement for Frank Howard, started the last half of the last inning with a walk, raced to third on Hank Allen's one-out single, then rested as New York brought in a left-hander, John Cumberland, to replace Ron Kilinski.

Southpaw Epstein's medium-deep fly to Roy White washed away the memory of his 6-for-6 night. Many of the original 6,316 fans were still in RFK Stadium, held there by a postgame drawing for a free trip to the World Series.

The game was thrown into overtime by the ninth-inning home run of New York's Bobby Murcer. Murcer had the only hit, a fourth-inning single, through the first eight innings against Washington's Joe Coleman.

He connected with one out in the ninth, sending a drive over the center-field fence. With a single his next time up, off Darold Knowles, Murcer had all three Yankee hits in the first 11 innings.

The Senators scored their first run in the sixth against Yankee starter Fritz Peterson, who threw an intentional fourth ball to Frank Howard with two out and nobody on. That strategy backfired when Ken McMillan singled, Howard to second and Allen drove him in with a line hit to center.

Lolic, also a colorful character but a tamer way, stopped the Indians last night on five hits for his second shutout and fourth victory this season.

The 29-year-old Tiger has lost once, but the Baltimore Orioles had to take him into the tenth inning to beat him. He has won four and has a 1.38 ERA.

## Athletics 2, Royals 1

Don Mincher drove in the winning run in the eighth inning for the second straight night, lofting a sacrifice fly as Oakland topped Kansas City, 2-1. Al Downing pitched a three-hitter for the winners.

## Angels 3, Brewers 1

California sent Milwaukee to its seventh straight defeat, 3-1, scoring twice in the seventh on a single by Aurelio Rodriguez and Tom Egan's sacrifice fly.

## Pirates 6, Astros 1

Pittsburgh put together a trio of three to defeat Houston, 6-1. Steve Blass pitched a three-hitter while Roberto Clemente and Manny Sanguillen rapped three hits each. For good measure, Blass walked three and struck out three.

## Dodgers 9, Expos 2

Don Sutton, laden with an extra burden now that his Los Angeles teammate, Bill Singer, has hepatitis, stopped Montreal on six hits as the Dodgers won, 9-2. Wes Parker led a 14-hit barrage with three hits, and Willie Crawford got a single and a triple.

Earlier in the day, the Dodgers learned that Singer, a 20-game winner in 1969, will be out for at least a month with hepatitis.



ADD ROCK—St. Louis and Pittsburgh prove that there's more to hockey than skating.

## Royals Get Robinson, Buck Rookie for Oscar

MILWAUKEE, April 23 (UPI)—Oscar Robertson of the Cincinnati Royals has been traded to the Milwaukee Bucks, it was announced officially by the National Basketball Association.

The 31-year-old Robertson, who played his collegiate basketball and ten years of pro ball in Cincinnati, had become disenchanted with the Royals in recent months and the trade was no surprise.

To get him, the Bucks gave up Flynn Robinson, the NBA's top free-throw shooter last season, and Charlie Paulk, a promising rookie who has spent the last two basketball seasons in the Army.

The Milwaukee coach, Larry Costello, was extremely pleased with the acquisition, saying, "Robertson will fit in just perfectly with Lew Alcindor. He's going to take some of the pressure off from Lew."

Costello said, "We think we're improving our team and that's what we're out to do. Oscar has always been a leader and we expect him to be a leader on our team."

The Bucks confirmed that Robertson got a three-year contract but did not reveal other details. Some estimates put his salary at \$175,000 a year—about \$50,000 more than he had been receiving at Cincinnati.

Robertson averaged 25.3 points a game, hitting 51.1 percent from the field and 80.9 percent from the free-throw line during the season that just ended.

Robinson, who will be 29 years old in just a few days, started his

pro career with Cincinnati. He was traded to Chicago and then to Milwaukee. He averaged 20 points a game during the 1968-69 season and 21.8 this season.

In the playoffs, he averaged only 12 points a game and lost his starting spot to Fred Crawford.

Paulk, a 6-foot-8-inch Little All-

America at Northeast (Okla.) State was lost almost immediately to the Army.

He is scheduled to be discharged in October.

Paulk averaged 23.8 points and 14.9 rebounds a game in college and was a member of the 1968 U.S. Olympic team.

## And in the Other League...

NEW YORK, April 23 (AP)—Gene Rhodes, coach of the Kentucky Colonels, says he played a game of mental cards before his team's American Basketball Association playoff game with the New York Nets last night.

"I couldn't make up my mind whether to go with Sam Smith or George Tinsley at one of the starting forward spots," Rhodes related. "I finally came up with Smith and he sure made me look good."

The Colonels beat the Nets, 128-101, and evened the Eastern Division semi-final, best-of-seven series at 2-2. In the other East semi, Indiana, now leading 3-0, beat Carolina, 115-106.

Washington evened its Western Division series with Denver, 2-2, by beating the Rockets, 131-114, while Los Angeles turned back Dallas, 144-138, to square their West semi-finals at two games apiece.

The 6-foot-7 Smith, who had missed Kentucky's final two regular-season games after being jabbed in the eye, wound up with

28 points and 12 rebounds. He was 12-for-18 from the floor.

With Darel Carrier scoring 23 points and Louis Dampier 26, the 28 by Smith pushed the Colonels past New York early and the Nets wound up suffering their worst defeat of the year, Levern Tart's 21 points led the losers.

Washington didn't stop Denver's Spencer Haywood, the ABA rookie of the year, but his 41 points weren't enough to overcome the 30 each by Rick Barry and Mike Barrett of the Caps.

Indiana rallied in the final quarter to defeat Carolina, which had a 13-point cushion at one point. The rebounding of Mel Daniels in the fourth quarter was the key factor. Indiana was led in scoring by John Barnhill with 28. High for Carolina was Bob Verga with 24.

Rookie Mack Calvin collected a career-high 44 points and contributed 18 assists and George Stone scored 35 points, 22 in the second period, to trigger the Los Angeles victory over Dallas.

## 2 More U.S. Girls Gain In Rome

Julie Heldman, Rosey Casals Win

ROME, April 23 (UPI)—Two more American women gained the quarter-finals in the Italian Open Tennis championships today while East Europeans continued to dominate the men's singles.

Fifth-seeded Mark Cox of Britain was the only non-European man to make the last eight. He defeated Bill Bowrey of Australia, 6-2, 6-1, 6-2. Third-seeded Zeljko Franulovic of Yugoslavia joined five other East Europeans with his third-round victory over Italian teen-ager Adriano Panatta, 7-5, 6-4, 3-6, 6-2.

Top-seeded Lew Hoad of Australia rallied from two sets down to even his third-round match against Manolo Orantes of Spain at 2-6, 6-8, 6-2, 7-5, when play was called because of darkness.

The 36-year-old Aussie pro, last-minute substitute for ailing Stan Smith of Pasadena, Calif., didn't hold service in the first set, but jumped back in the match with an array of drop volleys, backhand passing shots and smashes.

Defending women's champion Julie Heldman of New York, dropped from first to second seed this year with the last-minute entry of Billie Jean King, gained the women's quarters by beating Helen Gourlay of Australia, 6-2, 6-3.

Sixth-seeded Rosemary Casals of San Francisco made it through to the last eight by downing Lea Pericoli of Italy, 8-6, 11-9. Mrs. King had gained the quarter-finals yesterday.

In other women's action today, Pat Walkden of South Africa upset third-ranked Kerry Melville of Australia, 6-4, 3-6, 10-8, and Francoise Durr of France, seeded seventh, downed Maria Nasuelli of Italy, 6-0, 6-2.

## Amon's Ferrari Fastest As Monza Trials Begin

MONZA, Italy, April 23 (AP)—Chris Amon of New Zealand and his Italian teammate Arturo Merzario, in a Ferrari 512-S sports car, had the fastest time today as official trials for Saturday's 1,000-kilometer Monza auto race began. Amon and Merzario were clocked in 1:25.78 over the 5,750-meter lap, an average speed of 231.314 kph. A Porsche-917, driven by the German-British pair of Kurt Ahrens and Vic Elford, clocked the second fastest time, 1:25.82.

## Top Batters and Pitchers

## NATIONAL LEAGUE

(Based on 25 at-bats)

	Batting	AB	R	H	Per.
Perez, Cinc.	17	22	17	30	.495
Rosenberry, S.F.	18	24	18	24	.444
Dietz, S.F.	11	17	17	17	.385
Clemens, Pitt.	9	23	1	13	.390
Cory, Atl.	14	20	13	19	.380
Torres, S.L.	11	15	17	17	.387
Coyne, S.L.	14	18	11	20	.377
Cardinal, S.L.	11	18	12	18	.375
Runt, S.F.	12	25	6	12	.364
Stash, Mont.	8	23	4	14	.364

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## Wednesday's Line Scores

## NATIONAL LEAGUE

(Based on 25 at-bats)

res, Minn. ....	9	29	6	13	.448
Johnson, Calif. ...	13	53	10	21	.386
hnnstone, Calif. ...	10	36	5	14	.389
Kelly, E.C. ....	9	31	8	12	.387
lilton, Minn. ....	12	47	6	18	.393
lilton, Chic. ....	12	42	5	16	.361
Johnson, Balt. ...	13	43	5	16	.372
war, Minn. ....	18	43	11	16	.372
sses, Bost. ....	13	43	3	16	.372
sses, Oak. ....	18	35	3	13	.371



